BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26. 1902.

ESTABLISHED 1844

TILLMAN AND McLAURIN "Certainly," said Mr. Burrows, who bad been endeavoring value to get the eye of the chair. "And the senate cannot let this thing pass, Mr. President," "Mr. President," "Mr. President," "Mr. President," "I asked that the doors be closed."

Fight on Floor of the United States Senate.

Tillman, in Course of Speech, Asserted McLaurin had Sold man, in Course of Speech, Asserted McLaurin had Sold
His Vote to Republicans—Junior Senator Declares Charge

The proceedings after the doors were closed covered almost two hours of time and resulted in the adoption of a resolution in the form of an order, as follows: a Wilful and Malicious Lie.

M'LURIN RISES TO SPEAK.

those institutions and said that they were untrue.

"I now say," continued Mr. McLaurin, with distinct emphasis upon every word, and half turning toward his colleague, Mr. Tillman,

who sat in the same row only three seats away." that the statement is a wilful, malic-

TILLMAN STRIKES.

M'LAURIN DRAWS BLOOD.

THE SENATORS PINIONED.

viped blood from his face that seemingly was

The president protein (Mr. Frye) was the first to regain composure. In caim and unimpassioned tones, he directed that the senate be in order. He rapped sharply two or three times with his gavel and in a few minutes a semblance of order was obtained, although senators, having by this time partially recovered from the shock, moved hurriedly about the chamber.

CALLED FOR CLOSED DOORS.

to pary the blow.

the bestoric old hall.

Washington, Feb. 22 — Washington's birthday was signalized in the United States Senate by a fight.

The day set apart by the nation to afford the American people opportunity to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the first president was the occasion of one of the most senational scenes ever enacted in the senate chamber.

The two senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affray. Mr. Tillman, in the course of a speech upon the Philippine tariff, made serious reflections upon the honor of his colleague, Mr. McLaurin. In brief, he charged that Mr. McLaurin. In brief, he charged that Mr. McLaurin's vote in support of the sudport of the ratification of the treaty of Paris had been cast through the air of improper influences.

His statement was developed in a colloquy between him and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin Mr. Tillman at first declined to mention names, but when the Wisconsin senator reminded him that he owed it to himself, to the senate and to the country "to name the man," Mr. Tillman indicated that he referred to incolleague from South Carolina. Little imaging that his words were likely to be prophetic, Mr. Spooner remarked sententiously: "I will leave the senator to fight that out with his colleague."

Some letters from soldlers in the Philippines, detailing the alleged cruelites practiced upon the natives by the American forces. He told of 160 Fillipinos, of whom, the writers tated to fill the matives by the American forces. He told of 160 Fillipinos, of whom, the writers thated of all but 26 of them. Mr. Hoar interrupted to say that he had received many letters, making charges against the American forces. He told of 160 Fillipinos, of whom, the writers thated of all but 26 of them. Mr. Hoar interrupted to say that he had received many letters, making charges against the American forces, but in every instance evived many letters, making charges against the American forces. He was the alleged cruelites by the American forces. He was the alleged cruelites by the American forces. He was th

M'LAURIN WAS ABSENT.

M'LAURIN WAS ABSENT.

Mr. McLaurin was not in the chamber at the time, being engaged in committee work; but he was selt for and appeared just as Mr Tillman concluded his speech.

Pale as ashes, Mr. McLaurin rose to address the senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. He reviewed Mr. Tillman's charges briefly and then denounced the statement as "a wilful and deliberate lie."

Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when Mr. Tillman, sitting a few seats from him, with Mr. Teller of Colorado between them, sprang at him. Mr. McLaurin, when had half turned towards Mr. Tillman, methim half way, and in an instant the two senators, having swept Mr. Teller aside, were engaged in a rough and tumble fist fight. Mr. McLaurin received a heavy blow on the forehead while Mr. Tillman got a bad punch on the nose which brought blood.

the nose which brought blood.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton sprang over desks to reach and separate the combatants, and himself received several blows. He got between them finsily and by main strength wrenched them apart.

Senators Warren of Wyoming and Scott of Senators Warren of the most powerful men was also with the sales and over the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, thoughout appoint the emotion under which he was laboring, Mr. McLaurin seemed to be the calmest man in the chamber. He spoke with deliberate and over the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, the senate and over the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, the senate and over the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, the senate and over the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, the senate and over the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. With breath-and in the galleries, the senate and over the people in the throughout degrated with excitement. West Virginia, two of the most powerful men in the senate, leaped to his assistance and pinioning the arms of the belligerent sena-tors, forced them into their seats.

Intense excitement prevailed in the senate

Washington, Feb. 22.—In accordance with a long time custom on Washington's birthday the farewell address of Washington was read to the senate today immediately after the body convened at 11 o'clock. Mr. Burrows of Michigan read the immortal document. At the conclusion of the reading at 11 30 Mr. Lodge presented a memorial from the Massa chuse is legislature in favor of such an amendment to the constitution as would place it within the power of congress to enactlaws regulating the hours of labor in the vategislature in favor of such an

rious States.

When routine business had been concluded ment.

Mr. Tillman resumed his speech in opposition Tillman resumed his speech in opposition the pending Philippine tariff bill which began yesterday. he began yesterday.
He referred to the reading of Washington's
farewell address as similar to the reading in
our churches of the Sermon on the Moun,
but the one evidently had as little effect as

the other, as it seemed that we today are prone "to spit upon the principles ennuncia-ted by the father of his country." bed by the father of his country."

Discussing the Philippine tariff bill be declared that no revenues were needed by the insular government in the Philippines as it had ampie funds. The sole object of the bill was that the Philippine archipelago should be exploited and be made to furnish an opportunity to the few to reap a golden barves!

tunity to the few to reap a golden barwest from the islands.

He declared further along with respect to Caba that the purpose of the administration was to give protection to the Cuban plantations in order to put millions of dollars in the pockets of sugar and tobacco trusts. Thus it was, too, with the Philippines. It was proposed to give the oriental archipelago the same sort of free trade as Puerto Rico had been given. That was the "game" he insist same sort of free trade as Puerto Rico had been given. That was the "game," he insist ed, and just as sure as the sun shines, it was the purpose to afford American capitalists every opportunity to acquire possession of the valuable properties in the Philippines. "Yet," said he," "God save the mark, we pretend to

SUGGESTS COLONIZING NEGROES.

Mr. Tiliman maintained that, instead of trying to civilize and elevate the Fillipinos, the government might better have spent some of the \$400,000,000 expended in the Philipsome of the \$100,000,000 expended in the Philippines in colonizing the begioes in the southern States of this country.

When he later directed a question at "his friends on the other side of the chamber," Mr. Spooner inquired to whom he referred.

"I have many friends on the Republican side," said Mr. Tillman. "Personally you are a nice, clean hearted set of men, but politically you are the most infamous cowards and approximate that ever happened."

ally you are the most infamous cowards and by pocrites that ever happened."

In the course of his speech Mr. Tillman became involved in a lively colloquy with Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin regarding the ratification of the Paris treaty. The South Carolina senator referred to Mr. Spooner's comments in his speech yesterday upon the part taken by Wm. J. Bryan in securing the ratification of the treaty. He sgreed with the Wisconsin senator that the influence of Mr. Bryan was potent, but insisted that even his influence was not sufficient to induce the senate to ratify the treaty. After he had done all that it was possible for him to do, Mr. Tillman asserted, the Republicans yet lacked votes enough to secure ratification.

TILLMAN'S INSINUATIONS.

"You know," he shouted, shaking his finger at the Republican side, "how those votes necessary were secured."
"How were they secured?" demanded Mr.

"How were they secured to sponger.
"I know, if the senator does not," replied Mr. Tillman. "I have received information in confidence from that side of the chamber. I know from that that improper influences I know from that improper induces were used in getting those votes."

"Name the man," insisted Mr. Speener, "upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is due the senator and due the country that he name him. A man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward if the senator knows of any man who has been improperly influenced he should name him."

"I know," asserted Mr. Tillman, "that the

MOVED FOR EXECUTIVE SESSION. "Mr. President," sald Mr. Foraker, who had "Mr. President," said Mr. Foraker, who had moved into the main asise, "I move that the senate go into executive session."

Without comment, every senator laboring yet under the emotion which all endeavored to conceal, the motion was agreed to and at

DECLARED IN CONTEMPT. "Ordered, that the two senators from the

"Ordered, that the two senators from the State of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the senate on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session, and that the mutter be referred to the committee on privileges and elections with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the senate in regard thereto."

The discussion will choccurred in the secret session was based largely upon the above resolution, the first suggestion of which was made by Mr. Foraker. In presenting the resolution immediately after the doors of the chamber were closed, Mr. Foraker took occision to remark that the occurrence had been an outrage upon the dignity of the senate of which the senate should take cognizance.

Mr. Hoar endorsed the resolution of Mr. Foraker, but said he thought the action of the senate should be more explicit than contemplated by the resolution. He therefore moved to amend it by ordering that the two senators from South Carolina he declared in contempt by the senate for disorderly conduct and speech in its presence and that both should be taken into custody. In support of this amendment, he said that any court or any other parliamentary body would commit men for so grave an offense against its diginity to await its judgment. The reference of the matter to a committee would be, he said, on a line with a court's reference to an auditor or a referee, and the offenders should be restrained during the investigation. HOAR WANTED THEIR ARREST. "This statement I wish to brandes an atroclous ile, without the slightest foundation.
Statements of this kind are simply braggajocio; and this braggadocio is repeated in the
senate of the United States."

Mr. Burton quoted Gen. Funston as saying
that practices of this kind sometimes were
resorted to by the Macabebe scouts (natives.)

"That's a confession of the truth of the
charges," shouled Mr. Tillman. He disclaim
d, however, any reflection upon Gen. Funston. Soon afterward Mr. Tillman concluded
als remarks.

be restrained during the investigation. THEY WANTED TO APOLOGISE.

Mr. Blackburn and other senators then stated that the two South Carolina senators were willing to apologise and thus purge themselves of the contempt, and in view of this statement Mr. Hoar withdrew the portion of his amendment providing for their Scarcely had he resumed his seat when

there was enacted one of the most sensational scenes ever witnessed in the history of the United States sensite.

Pale to the lips and trembling with emotion which in vair he endeavored to control, Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina rose and adresscommitment.

Mr. Forsker then accepted the amendment of Mr. Hoar and it was embodied in the resolution. Before the vote was taken a number of senators spoke, and while there were many kind ulterauces regarding both senators there was no exception in the opinions expressed as to the gravity and seriousness of the offense. Among the senators who thus delivered themselves were Messrs. Teller, Fairbanks, Hanna, Blackburn and Spooner. ed the senate, speaking to a question of per-sonal privilege. Instantly a hush fell over the senate and over the people in the throng-

IANNA SUGGESTS INVESTIGATING TILL MAN'S CHARGE.

man in the chamber. He spoke with deliberation, and his enunciation was clear and distinct. Every word he uttered seemed to be telt, as well as beard, in the remotests parts of Mr. Hanna suggested that, serious as had been the encounter in the senate, it was not so grave as the charge of misconduct made against Mr. McLaurin and he thought that an investigation undertaken should extend International provided in the sensite and in the galleries, which were throughout the pole who had been attracted by the spirited debate. Everybody was on his feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. Sensoristic than a cozen words, yet the please of partiality, and in the bid words about the chamber, for the moment of internet excitement the sensite which in the devoted estable and cozen words, yet the excitement by this time had become income and investigation undertaken should extend the spirited debate. Everybody was on his feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. Sensorism the excitement by this time had become income and the provided about the chamber, for the moment of internet excitement by this time had become income and the provided about the chamber, for the moment of the sensite was the content of the sensite were interned to the sensite was taken in contempt of the South Carolina sensition was taken in the example of the sensite, to make a policial to the sensite was taken in the sensition of the South Carolina was taken in the caption of the sensition o

knife:
"I desire to state, Mr. President—I would not use as strong language as I intend, and I not, soon after the senate met, replied to those insinuations and said that they were

THE SENATE UNANIMOUS.

On the suggestion of Mr. Bacon there was a On the suggestion of Mr. Bacon there was a division of the two branches of the question. The first vote was taken on the deciaration that the two sentiors were in contempt, and it prevailed by a unanimous vote of 61 to 0 on a roll call. The remainder of the resolution referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections was adopted without a rull call. ous, and deliberate lie."

Mr. McLaurin got no further with his state
Mr. McLaurin got no further with his state
Both the South Carolina senators remained

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In their seats during the entire secret session. They conferred occasionally with their friends, but nother made any attempt to ad-Mr. Tillman, who was occupying his regudress the senate.

After the secret session the senate at 5:15 resumed businers in pen session. Evidence was abundant the the secret session had been more or less exciting. Nearly every senator in the chamber was on his feet. Groups of ser ators were gathered here and there about the chamber all discussing the portentous event which had thrown the dignited body into a ferment.

Mr. Tiliman, who was occupying his regu-iar seat on the main side, sprang with tiger-ike ferocity at his colleague. Mr. Teller of Colorado, who was sitting at his desk between the two South Carolina Senators, was swept saide without ceremony. Indeed, the infuri-ated Tiliman climbed over him in his effort to reach McLaurin. Without the slightest besitation McLaurin sprang to meet the at-least half way. tack half way.

Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague nifled body into a ferment. with his right fist. It ianded upon McLau-rin's forehead, just above the left eye, although its force was partially spent upon McLaurin's arm, which he raised in an effort BLACKBURN SPEAKS TO THE PUBLIC.

As soon as order could be restored, Mr. Blackburn said that as the seal of secrecy had been removed from the secret session just beid he was at liberty to say that during that session he had made a statement to the senate of what the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) was prepared and pleased to say to the senate. He explained that both senators from South Carolina had been declared by the senate to be in contempt. What he desired now to know, and he wanted the chair to rule upon the point, was Instantly McLaurin's right arm shot out, the blow landing upon Tillman's face, apparently upon the nose. Again Tillman struck out frantically, this time with his left hand. The blow did not land upon McLaurin. Then

The blow did not land upon McLaurin. Then followed a wild scrimmage, both senators clutching at each other madly.

Senators Warren and Scott, both of whom are powerful men, rushed toward the combatants to separate them. Assistant Sergeants at arms Layton sprang over desks in his effort to reach the belilgerent senators.

Just as he selzed McLaurin, Tillman aimed a left handed blow at his colleague which struck Mr. Layton in the face. Fortunately the blow was glancing and did no special harm. Mr. Layton tore them apart. Both senators still were striking wildly at each other, some of the blows landing upon Mr. Layton.

Cared by the senate to be in contempt. What he desired now to know, and he wantle out the point, was whether any statement could be made to the senators while they were in contempt of the senate.

No STATEMENT WANTED.

Mr. Foraker interrupted to suggest that unanimous consent be given to the senators to make their statements.

Mr. Blackburn deelined to hear for a moment any suggestion that unanimous consent be given them to address the senate. That they were in contempt all senators, all Mr. Foraker interrupted to suggest that unanimous consent be given to the senators to make their statements.

Mr. Blackburn declined to hear for a moment any suggestion that unanimous consent be given them to address the senate. That they were in contempt all senators, all the world, knew. What he wanted to know the whether senters in contempt and senators, all the world, knew. was whether senators in contempt could ad dress the senate, not as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of right. On that point be demanded a ruling by the chair. The senior senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tiliman), he continued, was willing and anxious to An instant later, the angry senators were pinioned in the arms of Senators Scott and Warren. They were dragged further apart, although they still made ineffectual efforts to reach each other. Finally they were forced into their seats.

Mr. McLaurin, although very pale, seemed to be the calmer of the two. Mr. Tillman was as white as a sheet. As he sat in his seat, he drew his handkerchief from his pocket and whord blood from his face that seemberly was make a statement to the senate, but he wanted to know how he could make it. The acin contempt was, in his judgment, prema

DISCUSSING THEIR STATUS. Mr. Hoar suggested that the senators could

wiped blood from his face that seemingly was flowing slightly from his nose. Until that time it had not been supposed that blood had been drawn in the encounter.

During the fight senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. The senate never in its history had received such a shock.

The president protem (Mr. Frye) was the first to reach groups was the first to reach groups was the start to reach groups was the address the senate by unanimous consent, or by a motion made to give them that privi-lege for which a majority of the senate should vote. Mr. Gallinger was first to address the chair. "Mr. President," said he, "I ask that the cors be closed."

boring State.

Mr. Blackburn objected to any unanimous consent, maintaining that if the senators were accorded the floor in that way they held it for any purpose and had the undoubted right to speak upon any subject.

"Oth no, no, no, "Came protests from every nation the chamber.

Mr. Stewart was about to suggest the practice of courts in contempt cases, but he was increased interrupted by Blackburn with the statement that the senate was not a court in any sense. The senate had its own race, and by them only could it be gover ed.

Mr. Aldrich of Rho ledsland said that there was noting in the rules of the senate which only could it be gover ed.

Mr. Aldrich of Rho ledsland said that there was noting in the rules of the senate which only could it be given by the senate of the senate which only could it be given by the senate of the senate which only could it be given by the senate of the senate was not account in any sense. The senate had its own race, and by them only could it be given by the senate of the senate was not account in any sense. The senate had its own race, and by them only could it be given by the senate of the senate was not account in any sense. The senate had its own race, and by them only could it be given by the senate of the senate was not account in any sense. The senate had its own race, and by them only could it be given by the senate of the senate was not account in any sense. The senate had its own race, and by them only senate to be in contempt, the maintain the senate was not account in any sense. The senate had its own race, and by them only senate to be in contempt, the maintain the senate was not account in any sense. The senate was not account in any sense of justice that he had its own race, and by them only senate to be in contempt, the maintain the senate was not account in any sense. The senate was not account in any sense of justice that he had the undoubted the senate was not account in any sense. The senate had its own race, and by the sense of justice that he name to the c doors be closed."
Again the president protein, requested the senate to be in order and that senators resume their seats.
It was reserved for Mr. Prichard of North Carolina, in a measure to relieve the strain under which all were laboring. He desired to address the senate on the pend ng Philippine bill, and calling for the estention of the chair he said:
"If the senator from South Carolina (Mr. McLaurin) has concluded"—
He was interrupted by Mr. McLaurin, who said very calmly:

patronage—the federal patronage—of a State has been parceled out to a senator since the ratification of that treaty."

"What State? demanded Mr. Spooner, "Only south Carolina," shouted Mr. Tiliman, "I were so unceremoniously interrupted."

"Well," retorted Mr. Tiliman, "I never shirk the responsibility for a statement I make, I know that he (Mr. McLaurin, his colleague) voted for the treaty; I know that he (Mr. McLaurin, interrupted Mr. Teller. "Which one of the senators," inquired Mr. Tiliman, and the other one, too, for that improper influences were brought to bear: I know what I believe."

"You simply believe," retorted Mr. Spooner, "what you do not know."

This ended the Incident for the time, but the feeling engendered manifested itself later in a thrilling and sensational scene.

Mr. Tiliman, continuing his speech, read

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McLaurin) has concluded"—He was interrupted by Mr. McLaurin, who said very caimity. Whe said very caimity who all the year of the time, but the feeling engendered manifested itself later in a thrilling and sensational scene.

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McLaurin) has concluded"—He was interrupted by Mr. McLaurin, who said very caimity. Whe said very caimity. Whe said very caimity. Whe said very caimity. Whe said very caimity who all the treaty."

"I will now proceed with my remarks which was ready to fingle the further, but President Profess the subject further, but President Profess the further, but President Profess the subject further, but President Profess the subject further, but President Profess the subje

the senators from South Carolina can be re-lieved from the condition in which they are now so far as recognition by the chair is con-cerned by a motion and a majority vote of the senate. What will happen after the two senators have purged themselves, so far as it is possible, of the contempt, the chair will be prepared to rule whenever this question is raised."

TILLMAN AND MCLAURIN ALLOWED THE FLOOR.

At the conclusion of the ruling of Mr. Frye, Mr. Blackburn said: "I move that the senior senator from South Carolina be given the floor."
"Why one senator from South Carolina," interjected Mr. Spooner.
"I move that the two senators from South

"I move that the two senators from South Carolina," began Mr. Blackburn. "That's right," said Mr. Spooner. "Be given the floor" continued Mr. Black-burn, "to make any statement in their own way to the senate to purge themselves of the contempt."

ontempt." The motion was carried.

SENIOR SENATOR SPEAKS CALMLY. In a breathless silence Mr. Tiliman rose to address the senate. He was calm and collected and gave no indication by his manner of the tremendous scene in which he had been one of the principal sctors but a short time before. He spoke deliberately, and every one of the hundreds of auditors leaned forward eagerly to catch his words. Said he:

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR FATAL TO DIGNITY "Mr. President, I have always esteemed it a high honor and privilege to be a member of this body. I had never had any legislative experience when I came here, and my previous service as governor of South Carolina for four years had unfitted me in a measure to enter this august assembly with that dignity and regard—proper regard I will say—for its traditions and habits and rules that is desirable.

PHEZELED BY THE JEKYLS AND HYDES. "I have been here seven years. I have in that time leared to judge men with a little more catholicity of spirit than I did when I came here. I have found a great many people here in whose personal integrity and honor and regard for their obligations as gentlemen I have implicit confidence; out I have seen so much of partisanship. I have seen so seen so much of partisanship, I have seen se much of what I consider slavish submission to party domination that I confess I have felt somewhat at a loss how to judge men who in one aspect appeared to be so high and clean and honorable and in another appeared more or less despicable. I say this because of the

pate this afternoon. TILLMAN'S APOLOGY.

act that one of the senators has seen fit to al-

ude to some matters that occurred in the de

'I now want to say that so far as any action of mine has caused any senator here, or the senate as a body, or the people of the United States, to feel that I have been derelict, and state, to feel that I have been defenct, and that I have not shown that oourtesy and proper observance of the rules of this body that I regret it: I apologize for it. I was ready to do that two minutes after I had acted, but under the provocation which was known of all of you I could not have acted otherwise; than I did, and while I apologize to the senate and am sorry that it has occurred, I have nothing more to say." nothing more to say.'

M'LAURIN MAKES STATEMENT,

Mr. McLaurin rose at the conclusion of Mr.

been statements made in newspapers and insinuations that I had been influenced by improper motives in connection with my vote on that treaty. Knowing in my own soul, and knowing that God in heaven also knows that it was false, when I was told that it was centered down to me I was outraged by what I considered a most brutal assault upon my bonor as a man, and especially in view of the fact that in the beginning of the session, after the action of my party as saciates. I made a most careful and deliberate statement explaining all those matters. I did not feel that I could ever hold up my head again if I did not resent it in the place where it was delivered, in the strongest and most forcible terms that I could employ

M'LAURIN INTIMATES MORE SERIOUS TROU-BLE.

"With that, Mr. President, I am done, except I have this to say: if there is any more talk of that kind or any more—"
As Mr. McLaurin uttered the last sentences of his address, intimating that if there was any further effort to press upon him the accusations which had been made against him cusations which had been made against him there might be trouble, there was an evident stir in the chamber. Several senators rose to their feet as if half expecting a renewed outbreak of trouble. Mr. Bacon of Georgia and Mr. Patterson of Colorado, both of whom were sitting near Mr. McLaurin, urged him to stop where he was, Mr. Patterson saying:

THE OTHER M'LAURIN SPEAKS.

Mr. McLaurin then took the floor in opposition to the pending measure He denounced the method of the majority and declared that the policy was detrimental to the best interests of the United States. The Fillpino people did not want the American people to rule them and were firm for independence. He said it was time the United States returned to its ancient traditions to avoid the complications of colonial government. Complications of colonial government. The senate then, at 6 80 p. m., took a recess

THE GEORGIA RULE.

The Way Negroes Suffer in our Neigh

The Rev. Ira R. Hicks' Almanac.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Things That We All Should Know PRESIDENT SNUBS TILLMAN.

PRESIDENT SNUBS TILLMAN.

Feb. 24. The president withdrew his invitation extended to Senator Tillman to attend the dinner which was given on Monday night in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House. It is stated that the action on the part of the president was made necessary from the fact that owing to occurances on the floor of the senate last Saturday, the senator was declared in contempt of the senate. Senator Martin, of Virginia, accepted an invitation in Mr. Tillman's place. The invition was extended to Mr. Tillman owing to the fact that he is the ranking minority member of the naval affairs committee. member of the naval affairs committee.

PRINCE HENRY ARRIVES.

Prince Henry of Prussia, and suits, accom-Prince Henry of Prussia, and suits, accompanied by the welcoming delegations from the president and the German embassy, arrived in Washington, Feb. 24. The trip from Baltimore was without incident. In the outlying district of Baltimore, crowds gathered to watch the departing train and at several points from there onward there were little groups at the past which the train sped. The prince occupied the time during the run from Baltimore to Washington in democratic fashion, talking freely with those about him as they discussed the country and the details of his visit.

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSED.

Feb. 24. After eight hours of tumultous debate Monday in the Senate, shortly before 7 o'clock, the Philippine tariff bill was passed by a vote of 46 to 26, a strictly party vote. Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaurin, who on Satorday last were declared by the senate to b orday last were declared by the senate to be in icontompt, because of their fight in the chamber, we've not permitted to vote. The question as to their right to vote, precipitated a sharp debate lasting nearly two hours. The presidedt pro tempore, Mr. Frye, held that the two senators could not vote and he was sustained by a majority of the senate.

NEW PENSION ACT. The new pension act will be of general interest. The old soldiers and the widows will get more this year than ever before and the general plan is an improvement. After all lave been paid according to the scheme of division the remainder is to be apportioned among those who are 60 years of age and over. In this way those who are most needy will be materially aided.

OPERATIVES TO VISIT "EXPO."

An effort is being made to bring things about to that the mill operatives of the State can gave an opportunity to visit the great Exposition in Charleston. The expositson management has taken the matter up with the mill officials.

SUSPENDED.

Feb. 23. The topic of chief interest in senatorial circles, and in fact everywhere in offical Washington, was the fight in the senate yesterday between Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina. There have been a number of conferences among senators as to what should be done to preserve the dignity of the senate and to manifest its sentiment toward the two senators who violated the traditions. While no pinn of procedure has been agreed upon it is learned that there will be very deliberate action and it is sasd to be more than likely that it will not be less than 30 days before the senators are restored to

SAVANNAH WANTS IT.

February, 20. The need of a sub-treasury in the South was presented to the ways and means committee by Mayor Myers and a degation of business nen from Savannah, who asked for the establishment of such a treasury branch at that place. It was stated that such a branch would be of material aid in financial dealings in the South, particularly at the time when the cotton crop and other Southern staples are being moved.

HENRY TO VISIT CONGRESS.

At the special request of the Emperor the Prince is to hold a reception to meet such members of Congress who wish to make his MISS GOULD DEPARTS.

Miss Gould Departs.

Miss Gould Departs.

Miss Helen Miller Gould, who spent three days quietly in Charleston last week, left the city on Thursday night, on her private car, Atlanta, for New York. Miss Gould and her party fill expressed themselves delighted with Charleston and the Exposition, which they enjoyed thoroughly. The party visited the Exposition and the Exposition, which they enjoyed thoroughly. The party visited the Exposition each day they were here, and spent the greater part of their time seeing and admiring the buildings and their condisturbance by any violent comments.

After some discussions, it was arranged, at the suggestion of Mr. Lodge, in charge of the Philiprine bill, that discussion of the women had accomplished, which she wasted to the city and the sex.

The officer M'Laurin Speaks.

Feb. 20. A fraud has been issued by the postoffice department, denying the use of the mails to the Amos Owen Cherry Tree company at Rutherfordton, N. C. The alleged concern sent circulars to numerous persons, particularly in the Southern states, promising to employ purchasers of sixty trees at twelve dollars for twelve months, provided they induced others to purchase trees.

MARRIED A CRIMINAL.

MARKIED A CRIMINAL.

Mrs. Emily Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of Jacob Hand Vandebilt, started Sunday on her honeymoon the bride of Chas. P. Rail, who was released Friday from Danuemore prison after serving 18 years at hard laber for fogery committed when he was a broker in New York. Mrs. Vanderbilt is a daughter-in-law of Capt. Jacob Vandebilt, brother of the famous commodore, and grand uncle of the present generation of Vandebilts. BRYAN DEMOCRATS.

The senate spent the greater part of Thursday in considering the anti-trust bill. The bill finally passed its second reading after amendments had been inserted which some say practically killed it. PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

President Roosevelt has made his decision on the findings of the Schley court of inquiry. He gives no comfort to either of the rear admirals; says that Sampson's charges against Schley refute themselves; that Schley erred in the loop, and that "it was a captain's fight." The president commends the rear admirals where he thinks they acted right and condems where they erred.

A HOTEL BURNED. Another shocking disaster occured in New gist.

York on Saturday when the Park Avenue Hotel was found to be in flames. Men and women were dashed to death by jumping from the windows in panic. The armory of the 71st Regiment was destroyed.

REPUBLICAN VICTOTY. The ways and means committee have sgreed to iarlif concessions for Cuba. They are willing that the President should negotiate Reciprocity Treaty with Cuban Republications.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

In Columbia, on Saturday afternoon, just before the general assembly adjourned sine die, there was an occurence that made the many people in the lobby turn their heads away in horror, and for a few minutes seemed to root each spectator to the floor. A cracking noise in the ceiling, about fifty feet above the heads of those in the lobby, made them look up in time to see one of the panels give way and the body of a half grown girl shoot downward. Fortunately, it was the last panel next to the library, and twenty feet below was the narrow gallery that runs feet below was the narrow gallery that runs about the lobby. On this the girl landed as if by a miracle. ALL OVER.

When the Legislature adjourned on last Saturday afternoon, the members immediate by left for their respective homes. Not more than half dozen remained in Columbin to spend Sunday. The last of them left for their homes on Sunday.

Southern Railway Schedule. Southern Railway Schedule.

Trains for Hodges leave Abbeville, S. C., No. 52 (daily) 8.85 s. m.; No. 2 (daily) 10.50 a. m.; No. 4 (daily) 1.45 p. m.; No. 54 (daily) 7.10 p. m.

Trains from Hodges arrive Anheville, No. 51 (daily) 2.55 a. m.; No. 1 (daily) 12.01 p. m.; No. 6 (daily) 2.55 p. m.; No. 53 (daily) 9.55 p. m.

Close connection at Hodges with through trains for Greenville, Columbia, Charleston, etc., connecting at Greenville for A. & C. Division points and the East, also Asheville, Atlanta, etc. Through sleepers Hodges to Charleston, on train connecting with 54.

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